


Approved: 
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Juvenile Community-Based Intervention (JCBI) Probation Policy

I. Policy

Juvenile Community-Based Intervention (JCBI) Probation is a supervision approach intended for juveniles who are considered to be at the highest risk to reoffend and shall be the first priority of supervision resources for the Nebraska Probation System (including Juvenile Interstate Compact Transfer In cases). This supervision level is most successful when an intensive level of supervision is utilized in conjunction with the appropriate treatment services.

The following juveniles shall be considered for JCBI Probation supervision:

- A. Juveniles identified through a valid assessment instrument to be at a higher risk for delinquent behavior.
- B. Juveniles whose offense was serious enough in nature to require an intensive level of supervision.
- C. Juveniles who have failed previously at a lower level of community supervision as an alternative to revocation.
- D. Ordered as an Intensive Supervision Probation disposition from the court.

II. Purpose

To provide a foundation for JCBI Probation.

III. Reference

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 29-2258](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-246](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-247](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286.01](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-290](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-412](#)

[Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-425](#)

IV. Procedure

Juveniles and parent(s)/guardian(s) shall be advised of JCBI Probation expectations as part of the initial district supervision set-up, and each juvenile and family shall participate in planning the juvenile's case plan while on probation. Case Plans shall address presenting problems and identify appropriate interventions. Probation officers shall facilitate an appropriate dosage of services, and utilize responsivity principles for all JCBI probationers. The caseload size for a pure JCBI Probation caseload shall generally not exceed 20.

A. JCBI Probation Responsive Case Management Standards for Specialized Cases

1. Juveniles Who Sexually Harm (JSH)
 - a) All of JCBI Case Management Standards
 - b) Juveniles Who Sexually Harm Treatment
 - c) Internet Monitoring
2. Problem-Solving Courts (PSC)
 - a. All of JCBI Case Management Standards
 - b. Substance Abuse Treatment
3. Reentry
 - a) All of Juvenile Community-Based Intervention (JCBI) Case Management Standards
 - b) All requirements as set forth in [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-425](#) and [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286](#)

B. All probation officers supervising a JCBI Probation case shall have the appropriate probation experience, training, and skills.

C. Services

All levels of the service continuum are available at this level of supervision. Due to the juvenile's elevated risk and needs, officers are highly engaged in assessing service effectiveness. Caseload size allows for participation alongside and partnering with the juvenile, family and service providers to assure services are targeted appropriately.

D. Direct Probation

1. Juveniles placed on direct probation shall be assessed to determine risk/need level within 30 days of disposition.
2. All juveniles reporting to the probation office as a result of being placed on direct probation at disposition shall be required to provide basic demographic and contact information.

E. Reassessment

JCBI Probation cases shall be reassessed at minimum every 180 days.

F. Transition

1. General Transition

Prior to the reclassification of a juvenile to either a higher level of supervision or to a lower level of supervision, the probation officer shall consider:

- a) The juvenile's status as it applies to their outcome measures
- b) Documented indicators of progress or regression in their treatment program
- c) Criminogenic risk domains identified as high
- d) The juvenile's current stage of change

2. Transition/Planning Summary Narrative

Details of the juvenile's current status and any recommendations for future considerations shall be documented in the Nebraska Probation Information System.

3. Transitions for Absconders

Any juvenile who absconds (defined as the juvenile being absent from his/her approved place of residence or employment with the intent of avoiding supervision for a period of fifteen (15) days) shall be subject to the issuance of an arrest and detention authorization per [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286](#), and the case shall be moved to an administrative level of supervision.

4. Specialized Transition

a) Juveniles Who Sexually Harm Transition

No juvenile adjudicated as a Juvenile Who Sexually Harms in Juvenile court shall be transitioned to a lower level of supervision from a JCBI Probation level of supervision while on probation without written approval from the Domestic Violence Programs Service Specialist or the Probation Administrator (or Deputy Administrator designee) within the Administrative Office of Probation.

b) Over or Under Assessed

When a Chief Probation Officer has determined that the original initial level of supervision has been assessed too high or too low, documentation shall reflect in the Nebraska Probation Information System justification for transitioning this case either higher or lower and the case shall be moved to the higher or lower level.

G. Response to Non-Compliance

Administrative Sanctions shall be imposed to address juvenile incidents of non-compliance with supervision as per [Neb. Rev. Stat. § 43-286.01](#), Probation; violation; procedure and as outlined in the [Juvenile Responsive Case Management Policy](#).

H. Sanctioned Forms of Release from Probation

Probation officers shall request a formal discharge of juveniles from their respective orders of probation either by early release, satisfactory release, or unsatisfactory release.

Note: Although there is no statutory provision for an unsatisfactory release from probation, many courts and the Administrative Office of Probation recognize the value of such a release. Whereas an unsatisfactory release may present adverse repercussions for the juvenile who later appears before a court on another matter, such an unsatisfactory release shall not be prepared nor presented to the court unless a hearing is first held affording the juvenile the opportunity to show cause why such a release shall not be granted, the juvenile and parent(s)/guardian(s) sign a waiver to such a hearing or fails to attend a scheduled hearing on the matter.

I. Juvenile Confidentiality

All probation related information shall be held in strict confidentiality, consistent with the [Juvenile Confidential Record Information and Sealed Records Policy](#).